

## Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - - NEBRASKA.

### Beyond the "Dead Line."

Look around the world to-day, and see what some of the men who have long passed the "dead line" are doing, and what they have accomplished. Look at the young old military leaders in little Japan who conquered great Russia. Oyama was 20 years past this fatal line when he won his great victories, and all of his corps commanders were past 50. Marquis Ito, the Grand Old Man of Japan, her greatest statesman, and the one who has done more than any other to make Japan what it is to-day, says Orison Sweet Marden, in Success Magazine, is still active in the service of his country. Look at Diaz, president of the Mexican republic. Much of his best work has been done since he was 60. The emperor of Austria, one of the greatest statesmen on the continent of Europe, is about 77. Clement Armand Fallieres, recently elected president of France, is 65. The leaders, the men of the greatest influence in our United States senate, have worn gray hairs for a quarter of a century. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, 84 years old, recently made one of the strongest and most vigorous speeches on the Panama canal question, that he has ever made. Joseph Chamberlain, nearly 70 years of age, is still the most brilliant statesman in England. He was 67 when he initiated his plan for fiscal reform. President Elliot, of Harvard university, everything considered, has, perhaps, been the greatest university president of his day, and nearly all of his greatest work has been done since he crossed the line of the comparatively "useless age." His mind is still strong, alert and creative. Charles Hazlitt, consulting engineer of the city of New York, over 95 years of age, works in his office every day at drawings and plans—the most intricate work. He is such an efficient worker that he has been held in office by every administration, Republican and Democratic, alike, for over a quarter of a century. From Julia Ward Howe, in her eighties, to Sara Bernhardt in her sixties, women workers in all fields of endeavor, might be cited by hundreds who are doing great work in the world, their very best, though they have long passed the "dead line." Sara Bernhardt, during this season in America achieved as brilliant successes as she did 20 years ago—she positively refuses to grow old. Robert C. Ogden, at 80, is one of the most active members of the great Wanamaker firm. In fact, judging from the abundance of his ideas, his creative ability and freshness of view, he is one of the youngest men in the whole institution. Marshall Field was really in the prime of his manhood when he was stricken with pneumonia at 71, and by far the most important part of his remarkable career came after he had passed the half-century mark.

### Unique Punishment.

Forcing a cigarette smoker to give up for one year the use of cigarettes is the novel sentence a judge in Pennsylvania has passed upon a young man brought before him for obtaining goods under false pretenses. While the course of this court could not be followed exactly in many cases, there is something in the spirit of its ruling that will appeal to all who condemn indiscriminate punishment. The young man might have gone to prison for a year, but that would have marred his life. Besides there may have been members of his family dependent upon him for support who during his absence would have suffered quite as much as he. Always pursuing conventional lines of punishment some of the shadow of the punishment falls upon innocent persons. This is inevitable. But in this case the offender is the only sufferer, and no one doubts that he will be very unhappy and sincerely sorry that he ever went wrong. And what other ends can punishment have in view?

Probably the most important step that has been taken in this country during the last decade has been in the direction of reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands by means of irrigation. Vast tracts in the west and middle west are now richly productive that once were considered worthless for raising crops. Deserts formerly given over to meager brush and cactus are now wonderfully fruitful fields and gardens. In this development the department of agriculture has been a most potent factor. It has realized the dreams of the pioneers that were considered visionary and impractical.

Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, of Boston, has declined the nomination for vice president of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts on the ground that the duties of the office would interfere too much with her domestic life, in which she says she finds her chief happiness.

Achille J. Oishi, a New York lawyer, who was born in Italy and was formerly Marquis de Sauria, says that he would "rather be an American citizen than any sort of marquis. Achille, you're all right!"

According to late information the condition of Helen Keller, whose health broke down some time ago, is much improved, but she is still unable to do any work. She is living at the home of her teacher, Mrs. Sullivan Macy, in Wrentham, Mass.

A Chicago man wants a divorce because he found hair in the griddle cakes that his wife made. A large number of men will watch anxiously to learn whether the courts will regard his plea as reasonable one.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

### PRINCE VON BULOW



Sometimes a man is prominently before the public because of successful exploit, sometimes because of ill luck, disaster. Of late Prince von Bulow has fared hardly, we read of his illness, his probable resignation as chancellor of the German empire, of alleged diplomatic failure in the Morocco conference and miscarriage of colonial affairs. Of a truth there is nothing so successful as success, nothing so unsuccessful as non-success.

Prince von Bulow has had a distinguished career, since 1900 been chancellor of the German empire. The German statesman is by no means an old man yet, was born in 1849, at Klein-Flottbeck, Holstein. He studied at Lausanne, Leipzig, and Berlin, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out served his country as a soldier. A Bulow won renown as general, one as military historian; it is as statesman and diplomat the subject of our sketch, Bernard von Bulow, has risen to a leading place.

It was in 1874 he entered the German foreign office beginning in the diplomatic field as secretary of legation at Rome; served as secretary of legation also at St. Petersburg and Vienna, during the important period of the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78) was charge d'affaires at Athens, and was appointed secretary at the Berlin congress.

In Europe a man must have had long experience in diplomatic service before receiving appointment to an ambassadorship. Von Bulow further enlarged his diplomatic experience, at St. Petersburg and Paris and served as minister to Roumania, ere he was made ambassador to Italy, given this last post in 1893. In 1897 he was appointed foreign secretary, his policy one of imperial expansion. In 1899 Foreign Secretary Bulow concluded with Spain the treaty by which Germany acquired possession of the Caroline, Pelew and Ladrona islands.

### TO PROTECT BRITISH POLICY HOLDERS



Since insurance matters have monopolized attention we have had several unknowns come to sudden prominence; investigators, heads of committees of investigation, "yellow dog fund" people, etc., etc., ad nauseam. Over in England a gentleman of title has recently taken a step in the insurance tangle which makes us over here look his way, in league just who is this Earl of Onslow. The gentleman in question made a suggestion in the house of lords which resulted in the announcement that the government would appoint a special committee to investigate American insurance companies with the view to legislation for protecting the interests of the British policy holder.

In England the Earl of Onslow is well known, has held various public offices. In Balfour's cabinet he was president of the board of agriculture, has served as under secretary for the colonies, parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, and under secretary for India.

The Earl of Onslow is lord of a wide domain, owns 13,500 acres. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1870, at the time a youth of but 17 years. He was educated at Oxford.

We are apt to think of the English leisure class as a set of very idle folk indeed, but this is by no means the case. An Englishman whose family has had money and social position for years, is born to certain duties, feels their responsibility from his youth. Generally he goes in for politics; sometimes from sense of duty, sometimes because it is "the thing." When one glances over so briefly at the manifold public interests of the Earl of Onslow, for instance, one makes silent vow hereafter to get more information before classing men of title as idle pleasure seekers.

### INTERESTING LABOR LEADER



Not infrequently there comes across the Atlantic word concerning James Keir Hardie, now parliamentary labor leader and formerly chairman of the independent labor party. The latest act of Mr. Hardie's coming to our notice, was the pledging of the labor members of the British commons to temperance, including them to drink no alcoholic liquors while the house is in session. This is interesting from many sides, and to us the thought occurs that if the saying "drunk as a lord" could be backed up by statistics, how great a power a body of united, sober labor members would be. But of course this is but a flight of fancy—alcohol is not given to drunkenness any more than all labor members to abstinence.

Keir Hardie is the son of working people, himself worked in a mine. His parents were Scotch, he was born in Scotland, some 50 years ago. The little child, James, was put to work in the mines at the tender age of seven and continued at this labor until his 24th year. One meditates on the fact that the child miner has become a man who has gardening as a hobby for his hours of leisure; it seems as though the lad of long ago doomed to sodden toil in darkness underground was now reaping recompense.

But let us turn to facts in the career of the labor leader. In his early efforts in behalf of his fellows we find him serving as secretary to the Miners' union. Presently he is editing the "Cunmoch News," later labor candidate for Mid-Lanark; in 1892 first elected to parliament, in 1895 defeated. Keir Hardie is owner and editor of the "Labour Leader."

### ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG



The British public is very much incensed because Prince Louis has been promoted to the heads of many senior officers to be second sea lord of the admiralty. He stands very high in favor with King Edward, and is often sent by his majesty on special missions. The prince quite recently visited Canada and the United States.

Prince Louis is a big man in many ways, and connected with numerous of the emperors of Europe. Yet he is the son of a morganatic marriage, his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, having contracted a morganatic marriage with a mere countess, the Countess von Hauke. But the children of this marriage have done pretty well for themselves in spite of the "lowly" mother; three have married princesses of highest degree; one, Alexander, won fame fighting with the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war, and was for a period ruler of Bulgaria. The admiral's brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg, wedded Victoria's youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

Though of Austrian birth, Prince Louis is a naturalized Englishman. He became a naval cadet back in 1868, and has advanced through many grades up to his present exalted position. Prior to his appointment as admiral he held the very important post of chief intelligence officer at the admiralty office. While the queen was alive, for a time he was in command of the royal yacht.

Prince Louis is doubly related to King Edward; is brother-in-law to Edward's sister, and the Princess Louise of Battenberg is the daughter of Edward's brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Louis' marriage with a Hesse princess makes him brother-in-law and cousin of the czar and czarina and of the widowed Grand Duchess Serge of Russia. One brother married the daughter of Prince Nikolaus of Montenegro, wherefore Louis is closely connected with the kings of Italy and Servia. Surely a personage.

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND



The Most Reverend John Ireland is widely known in this country, but of late his name has been especially to the fore, owing to the Bellamy Storer affair.

Archbishop Ireland was born in Ireland, in a county Kilkenny, came to this country in his young boy. He attended the Cathedral school in St. Paul, and later went to France to pursue the study of theology, was ordained to the priesthood at the age of 23. To-day he is one of the most distinguished prelates in America.

The archbishop is closely identified with the northwest, with the advancement of which region he has long been vitally interested. He was but eleven years old when his parents settled in St. Paul, and after finishing his studies abroad he returned to that city and was ordained there. In the civil war he served as chaplain with the Fifth Minnesota regiment. While rector of the cathedral parish, he was made conductor bishop of St. Paul, and in 1884, when Bishop Grace resigned, became bishop. In 1888 the see was made metropolitan, the title archbishop.

Archbishop Ireland is a man of commanding personality, a man of zeal and of accomplishment. He has been identified with many important movements, done notable work for the cause of total abstinence, labored effectively for the colonization of the northwest, and for the establishment of a Catholic university at Washington.

### Boer Claims Awarded.

The British commission appointed to examine into claims for compensation put forward by non-combatants whose property was injured or destroyed in the Boer war, has finished its labors, after awarding \$47,500,000 in damages.

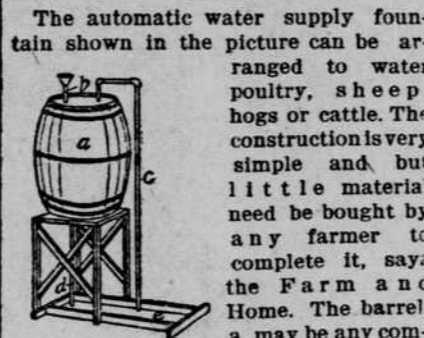
### Dog in Snake.

A New South Wales farmer went out the other day and tied his small dog to a fence. On his return he found a large carpet snake attached to the end of the line and no signs of the dog.

## ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

### A STOCK FOUNTAIN.

Automatic Water Supply for Poultry, Sheep, Hogs or Cattle—Easily Built.



The automatic water supply fountain shown in the picture can be arranged to water poultry, sheep, hogs or cattle. The construction is very simple and but little material need be bought by any farmer to complete it, says the Farm and Home. The barrel, a, may be any common barrel that will hold water. The pipe, c, running up from trough, e, admits air to the barrel and permits water to run into pipe, d. Any sort of funnel may be used to fill the barrel as shown at b. A close fitting plug is inserted in d, to exclude air. This plug is changed from b to end of pipe, d, when filling barrel, after which plug is returned to b. When the air enters through the pipe, c, the water runs out through pipe d until it reaches the lower opening of pipe c, when it shuts off the air and the water stops running. The trough, e, should be carefully leveled and may be made of such a depth that is suitable for the kind of stock to be watered.

### PEAS AND OATS MIXTURE.

A Combination Which is Highly Recommended by a Farmer Who Has Tried It.

At the Michigan farmers' institute roundup Peter Voorhees, of Pontiac, gave his experience in growing Canadian peas and oats together on his farm last season. He sowed 12 bushels peas and one bushel oats. He threshed 46 bushels per acre of the mixture, one-half of which was peas. He favors putting in the peas with a drill and burying them deeply, and a week later putting in the oats less deeply. This helps to clean the ground and gives the crop a chance to grow in balance. If the oats are sown at the same time as the peas there is some danger that they will choke the peas.

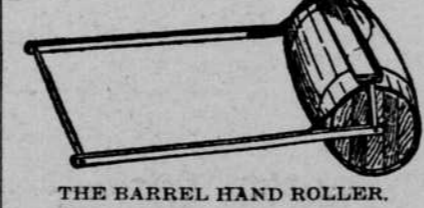
This experience is just in the line of what I have been advocating for years, says Prof. Thomas Shaw, in Orange Judd Farmer, and it is indeed refreshing to note this instance of its correctness at this time, when men are looking about for protein and balanced foods as they never did before, a yield of 46 bushels per acre of this mixture furnishes a grand lot of food. The man who gets 30 to 40 bushels an acre should be satisfied, for it will weigh about 45 pounds to the bushel and will make a grand grain food for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is virtually in balance and even though fed freely is not likely to do harm. It makes grand food for dairy cows fed green, and furnishes a large yield per acre.

This crop has eminent adaptation for the northern two-thirds of Michigan and Wisconsin, and for the northern half of Minnesota and North Dakota. It would also do well in northern Ohio and New York, and in certain areas of the New England states. But nowhere will this magnificent mixture grow better than in the counties of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, not distant from the lakes. The same is true of Ontario.

### SERVICEABLE HAND ROLLER

Home-Made Tool Which Will Prove Invaluable in Firming Soil After Planting.

Anyone who has tried it knows the importance of firming the soil after planting seed. Rolling, in truth, holds the surface moisture by breaking up



THE BARREL HAND ROLLER.

lumps and pressing the soil closer about the seed. This applies to gardening, and by passing a steel rod through the middle of a strong keg, as indicated in the accompanying cut, it is possible to make a hand roller that will meet all the requirements about any home. With a good handle attached, says the Prairie Farmer, it may be easily pushed or pulled over freshly tilled ground, and by means of the box mounted over the center of the keg, weighted to whatever degree necessary to perform the work desired. Even a new-made lawn can thus be "smoothed" with as well as with a more expensive roller.

Only General Farm Accounts Kept. So far as the farmers in this county, writes an Iroquois county (Illinois) correspondent of the Farmers' Review, are concerned only a very small number keep any accounts. What accounts are kept comprise only the general receipts of the farm and the general expenditures. On my own farm we make a note of each transaction on the date and amount of money involved. I do not believe that it is necessary to keep an account of each crop, each field or each department of the farm. If we keep an account of the general transactions of the farm we do all that can be advantageously done. It would doubtless be nice if we could have an account of the cost of producing each crop, but that is, however, too difficult.

Use Good Butter Salt. This is an exceedingly important matter. A good way to test it is to dissolve some in hot water. If the salt has a bad flavor, it will be easily detected. Sometimes a sediment will be seen in the bottom of the vessel. A bad odor in butter many times is caused by the use of poor salt.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## A TALK ON GOOD ROADS.

Laying Out the Roadbed and Keeping It in Repair—Use the King Drag.

It is one thing to build a good road, and it is another to keep it in repair. O. W. Mapes gives some important suggestions on the work of building and repairing roads, as follows: The first step is to stake out the work, by making a light furrow on each side of the proposed work, 12 or 14 feet apart. If any part of these first furrows comes within the beaten track, where it is hard, it should be done just after a soaking rain, either with a plow or the point of a road machine. Next put the wheels of the road machine in this light furrow, hold the point of the blade firmly down in place, remove every stone which the point strikes and work down and out, until enough dirt is secured to bring a good gutter on each side, making suitable outlets from all low points in these gutters. This is only a question of applying sufficient team power and removing all stones that interfere with making a good gutter. On portions of our road this alone will give us a good road with proper care in hoisting down after each heavy rain, and raking out all loose stones. Other portions will need a little gravel or shale along the crown of the road. There are several hills where this can be secured requiring only short hauls. A cubic yard hauled on a 12-foot wagon is enough for the worst places by dumping a full load in a place, and in other places a half or a third of a load in 2 place will finish the crown of the road. Grading with the machine should not cost more than \$25 per mile, nor draw more than 40 cents per cubic yard. This makes the cost only \$200 per mile, were a full load of gravel placed on the crown of the road all the way.

How about the after-care of such a road? Here is the secret of success. When the first rain comes, passing teams and vehicles will puddle the material along the crown of the road in the beaten track, forming a hard crust as it dries, which will be somewhat rough and uneven. Before it becomes too dry and hard, hone the surface perfectly smooth and true with a light hone, about five or six feet long. One



THE KING DRAG.

man and team can hone off a bunch of road in this way, if he understands his business, at slight cost. He should stand on the hone, and guide it by stepping from one end of the hone to the other as the occasion requires. This is very inexpensive and should be repeated after every big rain, though it will never soften much after the first puddling. Now rake off any loose stones and you have a beaten track on the crown of the road, over which a bicycle or an auto will roll as smoothly as or the best macadam road, and on which you can drive a clean buggy an hour after a summer shower without having to avoid mud holes. The only other care needed on such a road will be, sprinkle a very little good gravel, shale or even hardpan, right in the center of the beaten track, occasionally, according to the amount of wear on the road and keep the gutters from filling, throwing the stuff scooped out of them away from the road instead of back into it.

There have been some questions about the proper "home" use in fitting such a road. A picture of the King road drag is shown herewith. It was designed by D. Ward King, of Missouri, and has proved so successful that special trains have been run to enable Mr. King to carry the "gospel of good roads" to farmers. Directions for making and using the drag are as follows:

"Log, 12 inches in diameter, of some soft wood; oak is too heavy. Slabs seven to nine feet long, to such weight of team Cross sticks hold the slabs 30 inches apart. Platform of inch boards should be laid on cross sticks. Two-by-twelve-inch plank can be used instead of log slabs; when planks are used it is better to reinforce the middles with a 2x4 piece lengthwise. The hitching ring should be two or two and one-half feet in front of the drag. After each rain drive up one side of the wheel track and back on the other side with drag in position to throw the earth to center. Ride on the drag. Have at angle of 45 degrees."

### HUMUS IN THE ORCHARD.

The Presence of Decaying Vegetable Matter Not Opposed to Clean Culture.

With horticulturists in Ohio there is not the same universal devotion to the doctrine of clean cultivation in orchards as holds true in the neighboring states like Michigan, said A. D. Selby before the late meeting of the Ohio Horticultural society. This is attested by Prof. Green's report of his visit to the Michigan Horticultural society in 1904. Continuous, clear cultivation and soil humus are opposite sides of the same proposition respecting the soil under culture. The sort of cultivation named means the using up of humus, not its accumulation. That is the fatal weakness of continuous cultivation where no cover crop is grown; because of the agricultural importance of soil humus and therefore its horticultural value, it has seemed worth while to discuss the matter briefly.

Decayed or decaying or disintegrating vegetable matter incorporated in the soil, is in the one case actually and in the other potentially, humus. The humus of a soil becomes apparent by the darker color of the humus rich earth, the extreme example of much shows that the vegetable matter must be decomposed and broken down before its full benefits are realized. But in arable soils the proportion of humus will wonderfully affect the soil behavior and the crop returns under normal condition of moisture and temperature.

The exports of lard from the United States in 1905 represented 45 per cent of the total value of all hog products exported.

## EASILY GROWN FLOWERS.

There is a Wealth to Choose From and a List of Those That Richly Repay.

The beginner should try to grow a few varieties of flowers and learn their habits thoroughly, for in thoroughness lies success. He should not construct a garden in fancy out of the highly colored plates in a seed catalogue and expect to produce it in reality. But he should choose his plants with regard to the place he will grow them and study their needs carefully.

There is a wealth to choose from. For early spring flowers, for instance, there are the bulbs of tulips, jonquils, narcissi, hyacinths, crocuses, snowdrops and squills. It is best to plant them in the fall; then as soon as spring begins they begin to bloom, and produce a surprising amount of color. The crocuses, snowdrops and squills may be planted in the lawn, and mowed down, for they flower very early, and will continue to bloom for several years. Jonquils and narcissi may also be left in shrubbery, or in grass, where they are not cut, and they will bloom many years. The bulbs may also be planted in the early spring—any dealer will tell how.

Sweet peas are deservedly popular, because of their ease of culture, profusion of bloom, faint colors and delightful fragrance. Plant them in any good garden soil, fertilize well with light cow manure, in rows preferably running east and west. Keep the flowers well picked each day to prevent seed pods forming, for, like pansies, the vitality of the plant is impaired by the production of seeds. The seed should be planted very early in the spring, in trenches three or four inches deep, being covered over a little at first and the trenches gradually filled as the plants grow.

Few persons are acquainted with the merits of the galliard, or blanket flower, which is a hardy perennial and blooms in the summer in great profusion. It is about a foot high and has good stems for cutting. For an old-fashioned garden the new hybrids of French marigolds and zinnias, larkspur and fringed petunias are exceedingly beautiful and furnish a wealth of bloom for cutting.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### A SHOWER FOR THE BRIDE

A Novelty Shower with Various Conveniences Are Bestowed Upon the Bride-to-Be.

The showers for brides now include nearly every article imaginable, but one of the newest things is to give a "novelty" shower. As Dame Curtesy has said before, only very near and dear friends of the bride-elect should be asked to these affairs, for the bride should not be asked to accept or people to give things that are not prompted by a heart full of love.

The affair in question was so called because each friend tried to think of something that the honored guest would not have and they consulted together, so there were no duplicates. There were ten guests and here is a list of what they took: A bag of silk to cover the hat while traveling and a case of postal cards, one addressed to each girl; a pad of paper and a bunch of stamped envelopes; a late magazine with the especially good articles marked; a new book greatly enjoyed by the giver.

Then there was a box of candles (one bride said she was all ready to give her first dinner party and discovered she did not have a candle in the house), a set of dinner cards ready for the names, also a dozen lace mats to go under sherbet glasses and a dozen dainty bonbon and nut holders. Then there was a box of assorted pine, hairpins and a dear little workbasket marked "For your guest-room." And one girl brought a bottle of library paste, as she said it was something she had wanted and forgotten for a month. The afternoon was the merriest one possible, for these articles were all hidden and the bride-to-be had to hunt and open each package. Tea and cocoa were served in the drawing-room with wafers and tiny biscuit.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### TO-DAY'S BUTTON FANCIES

For a Foulard Gown Use Buttons Covered with Plain Satin—The Many Embroidered Ones.

The woman who has a pretty French foulard for spring, and there are thousands who go back to the foulards for the simple reason that they are always in good taste, will find that she can trim it prettily with buttons covered with plain blue satin or with brown satin, or even with black though the colors are best.

A button that is covered, say, with a handsome bit of violet satin, embroidered on top in a Persian design, is sure to dress up the costume nicely. And so it is with a button covered with brown which goes so well with many of the foulards. The embroidery can be in Russian key design with long stitches and plenty of French knots, or it can be a mixture of various schools of embroidery. This gives tone to a large button and makes a nice trimming of itself.

The making of the buttons for spring gowns is something of a woman about study, for the styles are changing fast and the little old simple button worked with a tiny design on top, has given way in the market of fashion, to the one with an elaborate design, mostly conventional and always artistic. It is a very good idea to purchase two or three buttons of Persian or Indian design in order that they may serve as copies. They will be of much assistance when one is embroidering one's button top. There are some button hints which it would be well to bear in mind. The latest styles are flat upon the top, so as to permit of a pretty pattern; they are not pointed nor high, nor yet irregular, but the big flat top is considered the best. Buttons are of all kinds and materials, but if one is making one's own button would do very well to cling to something distinctive. If the oriental cross-stitch is desired, then buy a pattern and exactly copy the design. It will be better in the end.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Important to Mothers.

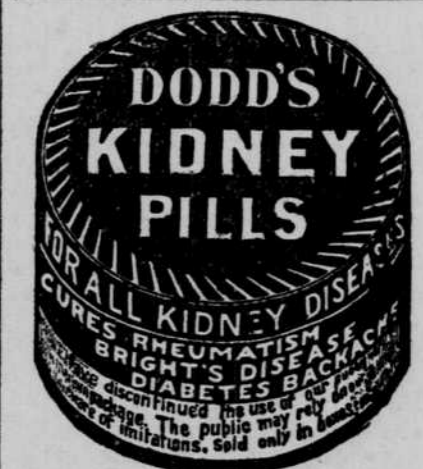
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Crime Still Went On.  
A French writer, in illustrating the advantages of a representative system of government, says: "Such is the respect of the English for their parliament that, when it is sitting, crimes are exceedingly rare, but as soon as it rises the papers are filled with accounts of the most horrible atrocities." He did not know that when parliament was sitting, the newspapers had no room for much of anything but its reports.

To Whom It May Concern.  
This is to certify that my wife, Elizabeth (formerly the Widow Wild), is too wild to be steered by my compass, but one of her own making, and as she has the devil for her pilot she has altered her course and steered away from me, so that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.—Richard Jenkins.—Clyde (N. Y.) Times.

Two Kinds of Flying Fishes.  
Flying fishes of two distinct kinds are known to man—namely, the flying gurnards and the flying herrings, the latter being what may be called the typical flying fishes.



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